

SMOG

Sudbury
Index
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(details on page 3)

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Usurped Presidential powers

Senate censures B.O.G. Executive Committee

by GEOFF LLOYD

Last Sunday, a special meeting of Senate was called to discuss several serious problems which currently face the university. Very briefly these problems were:

- 1) the breach of faith committed by the Board of Governors (BOG) in its release of confidential material to the local commercial press;
- 2) the disturbing events surrounding Professor Hildrup's attempt to transfer from the Mathematics Department to the School of Commerce;
- 3) the BOG's interference in the internal affairs of the university and more particularly in the BOG's breach of Presidential prerogative and finally
- 4) the determination of measures to correct these problems.

During the meeting it was decided to table the problem of Hildrup's transfer until the regular Senate meeting (Thursday September 24). For the moment Professor Hildrup will be teaching in the School of Commerce.

MOTION #1

Peake, Cragg
"That this Senate reaffirm its motion of last spring naming the executive committee of the Board of Governors of Laurentian University and declaring its lack of confidence in this committee; further that this Senate censures the

said Executive Committee for usurping powers pertaining to the office of the President of the university for its unethical use of confidential information in releasing details of proposed salaries to the public press; further that this Senate calls for the removal of the present executive committee, for the appointments of a new executive committee with limited powers of recommendation whose membership includes students and faculty.

26-0-2

MOTION #2

Valliltee, Cormier

That Senate support and reaffirm the decision taken by President Cloutier re: the transfer of Professor D. Hildrup in a letter from the President to Professor Hildrup dated August 27/70.

Tabled 24-9-10

MOTION #3

Cragg, Merrifield

That Senate expects the issues raised by Senate's motion of no confidence to be resolved at the meeting of the Board of Sept. 25/70.

26-0-1

MOTION #4

Peake, Gerrish

That the policy of Senate shall be that all the official communications to be transmitted to the Board of Governors or its committees shall be through the office of the President.



Acting President Cloutier under heavy fire for misuse of his signature.

re:mbal

Faculty supports senate motion of censure

Salary negotiations still deadlocked

by: GEOFF LLOYD
RICHARD WOODLEY

Most students will know by now that the faculty has reached an impasse in its salary negotiations with the Board of Governors (BOG).

We will probably be asked to support the faculty in its stand, bearing in mind that the state of the negotiations is merely a surface issue, a symptom of a more basic issue: bad university government. This point will become clear as we examine the events which have preceded the present crisis.

First, let's look at the salary negotiations for the academic year: 1969-1970.

Though agreement should have been reached by December 1967, negotiations were still going on in March 1969. At this point the faculty requested that a scale of salaries be established, that is, that a definite floor or basic salary be established, for the positions of lectures, assistant professor, associate professor etc., with normal increments between the floors in recognition of relevant experience.

The BOG replied by issuing an ultimatum to the faculty demanding that all sign contracts on the Board's terms; those faculty members who had not signed within 72 hours would be assumed to have resigned.

Over 90% of the faculty handed their contracts over to the Faculty Association solicitor.

The faculty took measures (eg. withholding final marks) to bring the matter to a head.

Faced with this, the BOG agreed to negotiate. The negotiating committee was made up of Gary Clarke, Rupert Cook, Edgar Wright and Michel Perrault on behalf of the faculty and W. Plante,

Judge Gratton and J.R. Meakes—members of the executive committee of the BOG. It was agreed that a scale of salaries with floors and increments should be established.

Though the faculty had originally requested an increase in floor salaries of 8%, they accepted 5% regarding the loss as a reasonable price to pay for the BOG's concession to negotiate.

The 1969-1970 salary negotiations were settled in June 1969, just prior to the expiry date of the previous contract.

Now let's look at the salary negotiations for the academic year: 1970-1971 (the present negotiations).

The negotiations began in November 69; the following: Clarke, Cook, Lee, Dewar, Beswick, Bernard, Peake represented the faculty for the Board. Dr. Lavole A. Folzetta (who later resigned), D. Arseneault and N. Wadge (who appeared late in March and has since been made a member of the BOG executive committee).

Initially the faculty requested an increase in floor salaries of 16 1/2% determined as follows:

- 9% - Increase in average annual gross national product
- 4% - the loss incurred at last year's negotiation which must be made up to bring salaries at Laurentian in line with those at other Canadian universities
- 3 1/2% - Increase in cost of living specific to Sudbury (eg. housing costs in Sudbury are unusually high).

Late in negotiations (May) the results of salary negotiations at other universities were made public; accordingly the Laurentian faculty revised their original to 14 1/2%.

At Christmas time, 1969, the BOG made its first offer: a 7%

increase in floor salaries, based on a ceiling budgetary increase of 11.6% cost to the university. Since that time there has been no change in the floor increase offered by the Board.

In early January the Senate Promotions Committee made its annual report. The BOG then took the cost of these promotions and added it to the budgetary increase; this figure was now 14%. (Please note: there has been no change in the floor increase).

At this point we must digress for a moment to examine this problem of promotions in a stable university, (such as Queen's U.) new appointments and promotions are balanced by retirements; in other words promotions don't cost anything. On the other hand at an emergent university (such as Laurentian or Trent) the faculty is relatively young; there are not sufficient retirements to balance new appointments and promotions. The Ontario government, however, provides a special grant to cover these costs.

This fact and gives emergent universities a special grant to cover these costs. The BOG had no valid reason to add these costs to the budget.

Now we can return to the salary negotiations.

When the BOG fixed the floor salary increase at 11.6%, (in January '70), budget stringency was expected (i.e. the basic income unit—the government grant to the university per student—was expected to increase only by 4%). This was the reason given by the BOG for fixing the budgetary increase at only 11.6%.

However in April the basic income unit was increased not by 4% but by 6 1/2%. In addition

(continued on page 3)

Hildrup's transfer to Dept. Commerce senate issue

by: GEOFF LLOYD
BARB LLOYD

Professor Hildrup attempted to transfer to the School of Commerce on July 27, 1970.

On July 30, the Math. Department met primarily to discuss Hildrup's request. The majority of the department were, in principle, in favour of the transfer; however, they said, Hildrup's departure would necessarily leave the dept. short-handed, thus increasing the course loads to be borne by the remaining dept. members. Consequently, permission for the transfer was not granted until the dept. could discover some way of taking over Hildrup's work load.

Prof. Hildrup was present at the meeting began; however, he was not permitted to remain and the bulk of the discussion was conducted in his absence.

It is interesting to note that in no case will the increased course load caused by Hildrup's transfer result in a load greater than that which he himself already bears (12 1/2 hours per week; 9 hr is standard).

To ease the increased load, the math dept. contacted various people outside the dept. Prof. Rubin suggested that the physics staff might be available on an overload basis. The math dept. de-



PROF. DAVID HILDRUP

clared itself very much against overloads (despite Hildrup's apparently heavy load) and therefore rejected this suggestion.

On Aug. 12, the math dept. decided to postpone granting of Hildrup's transfer until the end of the academic year (1970-71), "in the interest of the dept. and the students".

This alternative was not acceptable to Prof. K. E. Loucks representing the School of Commerce.

In a meeting held Fri. Aug. 22, 1970, Acting President Cloutier suggested that LUFA (Laurentian University Faculty Association) adjudicate the issue; the math dept. refused to hear of this.

(continued on page 3)

BRAIN DRAIN

Q: Are you prepared to support the faculty if they should decide to strike? Why?



Paul McMillan-Com.3:
"No. They can't go on strike just for money. If they want to go on strike they should move to improve the university community by getting rid of the Board of Governors' executive committee because that's where their problems lie."



Margaret Houle-Arts 2:
"Yes. Because they supported us last year for the sit-in."



Earl Mumford-Eng.1:
"I'd like to just sit on the fence. Considering the amount I'm forking over, I'd like to get my money's worth."

Kevin O'Connor-Com.4:
"Yes. Because they're entitled to their fair share."



Greg Campbell-Science 2:
"Yes. I think they have a good grievance and overall good will come out of it. If the teachers are satisfied, the students will be satisfied and that's what counts."

Department of cultural affairs announces series of concerts

The Department of Cultural Affairs, Laurentian University, is pleased to announce the main events of an active 1970-1971 season, on campus.

CONCERTS

To mark the opening of the auditorium in the new Horace J. Fraser Building (Science II), a series of at least five concerts has been arranged. Gabrielle Lavigne, brilliant young mezzo-soprano from Montreal, will give the first recital on October 4, 1970. Other artists appearing in the series are Piano Trio, University of Toronto (November 1); Adele Armin, violinist (January 10, 1971); Woodwind Quintet, University of Toronto (February 7); and Arthur Ozolins, pianist (March 7).

Today, Canada is playing an increasingly prominent role, as rarely before, in the world-wide cultural scene. Participating in this movement, Laurentian University is presenting young Canadian musicians who are on the threshold

of professional careers. Laurentian University has been cited to federal and provincial departments for its policy with regard to its concerts. It is gratifying to note that a num-

ber of musicians previously presented here have already received international attention. Recent reports indicate that the solo artists engaged for this season are of such calibre.

Laurentian pop/rock duo winners Canadian college music championship

Phoenix, a pop/rock duo from Laurentian won the Canadian college music championships in the pop/rock category this summer; competing with a total of 125 entries.

The duo featured two Laurentian students from Chapleau, Peter Simpson at the organ and Frank Bignucolo on acoustic guitar.

The championship, sponsored by the O'Keefe Brewing Company, was held in August and hosted a panel of judges composed of outstanding personalities from the world of music in both Canada and the United States.

Phoenix also represented Canada

in the North American college music championships in late August, where they lost out to the U.S. winners at Man and his World in Montreal.

O'Keefe has announced Sponsorship of both the Canadian and North American championship programs again in 1971.

Details of the Canadian Competitions will be announced soon to provide students at post secondary schools throughout the country with an opportunity to enter regional competitions. From the regional competitions, finalists will be selected who will participate in the national competition scheduled for August, 1971.

do it do it do it

thursday sept. 24

8:00 p.m.

Concert at the Sudbury arena by the LIGHTHOUSE and the HOMESTEAD

friday sept. 25

Cystic fibrosis day (School of Social Work in charge)

Pud Night in the new Science Cafeteria

saturday sept. 26

9:00 p.m.

Freshmen queen semi-formal

Crowning of the queen

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sunday sept. 27

8:00 p.m.

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Background of salary negotiations.....(cont.)

the estimate of the emergent grant was increased from 18% to 28% of the basic income unit.

(Please note: this means that the university revenue estimate took a considerable jump upwards; not only was the basic income unit increased, the emergent grant was also increased--and it is calculated on the increased basic income unit).

This means of course that the budgetary increase ceiling for salaries could itself be increased. Though the BOG had used budgetary stringencies as an excuse for a low budgetary increase ceiling, it made no change in its offer.

In March it had become apparent to the faculty that the executive committee of the BOG was not permitting its negotiating committee (headed by Dr. Lavoie) to negotiate in any normal sense of the word. Therefore, the faculty, anxious to avoid another confrontation proposed that the salary negotiations be taken to independent arbitration. Wadge, the new member of the BOG's negotiating committee was brought in particularly to work out the terms of arbitration (Wadge had worked with INCO's salary negotiation department.)

The terms: one arbitrator to be appointed by the faculty, from outside the Sudbury area; a second arbitrator to be appointed by the BOG; these two would agree on a third to act as a chairman.

(The arbitrators are not bound by the limits set by the two parties (i.e. the BOG's figure of 7% for the floor increase and the faculty's figure of 14.5%))

In April the executive committee of the BOG accepted the proposal of arbitration by mutual consent. No further concessions were made.

Since the old contract would expire on June 30, 1970, in May the faculty began to insist that the matter go to arbitration.

The same executive of the BOG that had in April accepted the proposal of arbitration, in June refused to recommend it to the meeting of the full BOG.

Very little happened in July and August.

On Friday September 11, Dr. Lavoie admitted by letter to the faculty committee that during hiring for the year 1969-1970, the BOG had not been able to keep to the scale. The new staff were, in fact, being paid more than regular staff. (It is interesting to note that for teaching a course at Summer School (1970) regular staff were offered about \$1700; staff from outside the area got from \$2500 to \$3000).

On Sunday Sept. 13, after consulting members of the BOG's executive, Dr. Lavoie telephoned Garry Clarke and Acting President Cloutier; he told them that his salary negotiation committee had resigned, convinced that substantial departure from the exist-

ing scale had been made in the new appointments; he went on to say that since these departures were the fault of the executive committee, they must deal with the situation. Lavoie's resignation was confirmed that same night by William Shea, president of the full BOG.

However, by Tuesday Sept. 15, Dr. Lavoie would not admit that he and his committee had resigned. His resignation of course clearly indicated a mishandling of the negotiations on the BOG's part; for this reason he was probably directed by the executive committee to either withdraw his resignation or simply pretend that it had never been tendered.

Meanwhile those members of faculty who were not new appointments had received one of two letters; both were dated Sept. 14, 1970.

One group of letters contained cheques representing the difference between the salary actually received for the months of July and August (on the basis of the old contract) and that which the faculty member would have received had the BOG's offer been accepted. This group bore the stamped signature of Acting President Cloutier.

The second group did not contain cheques but stated that the salary difference for the months of July and August would be adjusted in the October paycheck. This group also bore Cloutier's

stamped signature.

It is important to note here that the Acting President was not responsible either for the drafting or the distribution of these letters and cheques.

He was aware of the contents of the first group referred to, but because the salary negotiations were not yet resolved, would not give his consent to the mailing of the letter at that time. He knew nothing at all of the second group.

In both cases his stamped signature was applied without his consent.

The letter was apparently distributed on the orders of the BOG's executive committee. The Faculty Association discovered that had the cheques (contained in the first group of letters) been cashed, they could have been used by the BOG to infer acceptance of the contract on its own basis. For this reason LUFA urged its members not to cash the cheques.

Finally, we should note that during the same week, the Sudbury Star published material in a news

story which was considered confidential by Senate. This material consisted of details of the proposed salary increases for members of the salary negotiating committee.

The following morning (Sept. 15) Laurentian's public relations office issued a press release identical to the Sudbury Star story. A normal press release has a particular distribution pattern; this release did not follow the normal pattern. This release was issued by the Chairman of the executive committee of the BOG Dalton Caswell, through the Public Relations Office. Caswell had issued the same release to the local media.

The Special Senate Meeting held last Sunday (Sept. 20) was called expressly to deal with the situation we have just examined. We set out to examine the background history of the faculty salary negotiations. In doing so, the real problems facing students and faculty at Laurentian, the problem of intolerable university government, becomes clear.

Hilddrup's transfer.....(cont.)

Finally Cloutier suggested the position of CAUT (Canadian Association of University Teachers) be ascertained on the matter of transfers.

In a letter dated Aug. 27, Dr. Cloutier informed the math dept. that he had granted Prof. Hilddrup's request for transfer. Cloutier stated in part: "This request was accompanied by recommendation from the Dean of the Faculty and a letter from Prof. K. E. Louks stating his agreement to the transfer. Following an inquiry which I placed with CAUT, it is clear that I have the required documentation to comply with this request."

He went on to say that he hoped the math dept. would be able to "accept the fact on a rational basis."

Dr. G. Valliltee (the Dean referred to in Cloutier's letter) in recommending the transfer, noted that it was bad for Hilddrup to work under compulsion.

Assuming that the "required documentation" referred to in Cloutier's letter of Aug. 27 was in fact some sort of ruling on the question of transfers, the math dept.

contacted CAUT itself and discovered that CAUT had: "no ruling in the question of transfers".

By the "required documentation" Cloutier meant: (a) the request of transfer from Professor Hilddrup, (b) the recommendation of Dean Valliltee (c) Hilddrup's acceptance by the School of Commerce and finally (d) the approval of the Laurentian University Faculty Association (LUFA).

Hence, on August 31, 1970 Cloutier stated that it was Hilddrup's intention to leave the university rather than teach in the math dept., that persuaded him to grant the transfer. Lambda interviewed Hilddrup last week and at that time he said that if he was directed to teach in the math dept. he would do so.

On Sept. 1, 1970, the math. dept. informed Dr. Cloutier, that until it was satisfied: "that proper procedure has been followed or until it receives a written resignation from Professor Hilddrup, we shall regard Professor Hilddrup as one of our members and we shall expect him to carry out his assigned duties in mathematics during the session 1970-71."

In a special meeting of Senate, last Sunday (Sept. 20), the question concerning Hilddrup's transfer, was tabled until its next regular meeting (Thursday, Sept. 24). Until then Cloutier's granting of the transfer is in effect (please note the following letter).

August 27, 1970

Professor David Hilddrup
Department of Mathematics
Faculty of Arts and Science
Laurentian University
Sudbury, Ontario

Dear Professor Hilddrup:
Following your request and the recommendations from Professor K. E. Louks and Dean G. Valliltee, I wish to inform you that your transfer from the Department of Mathematics of the Faculty of Arts and Science to the School of Commerce and Administration is approved. I do hope that this decision will not only be in your best interest but also to that of the University.

It is understood that this transfer will not affect in any way your rank nor your seniority at Laurentian University.

May I wish you every success in your endeavour.

Yours sincerely,

Roland Cloutier
Acting-President

LA

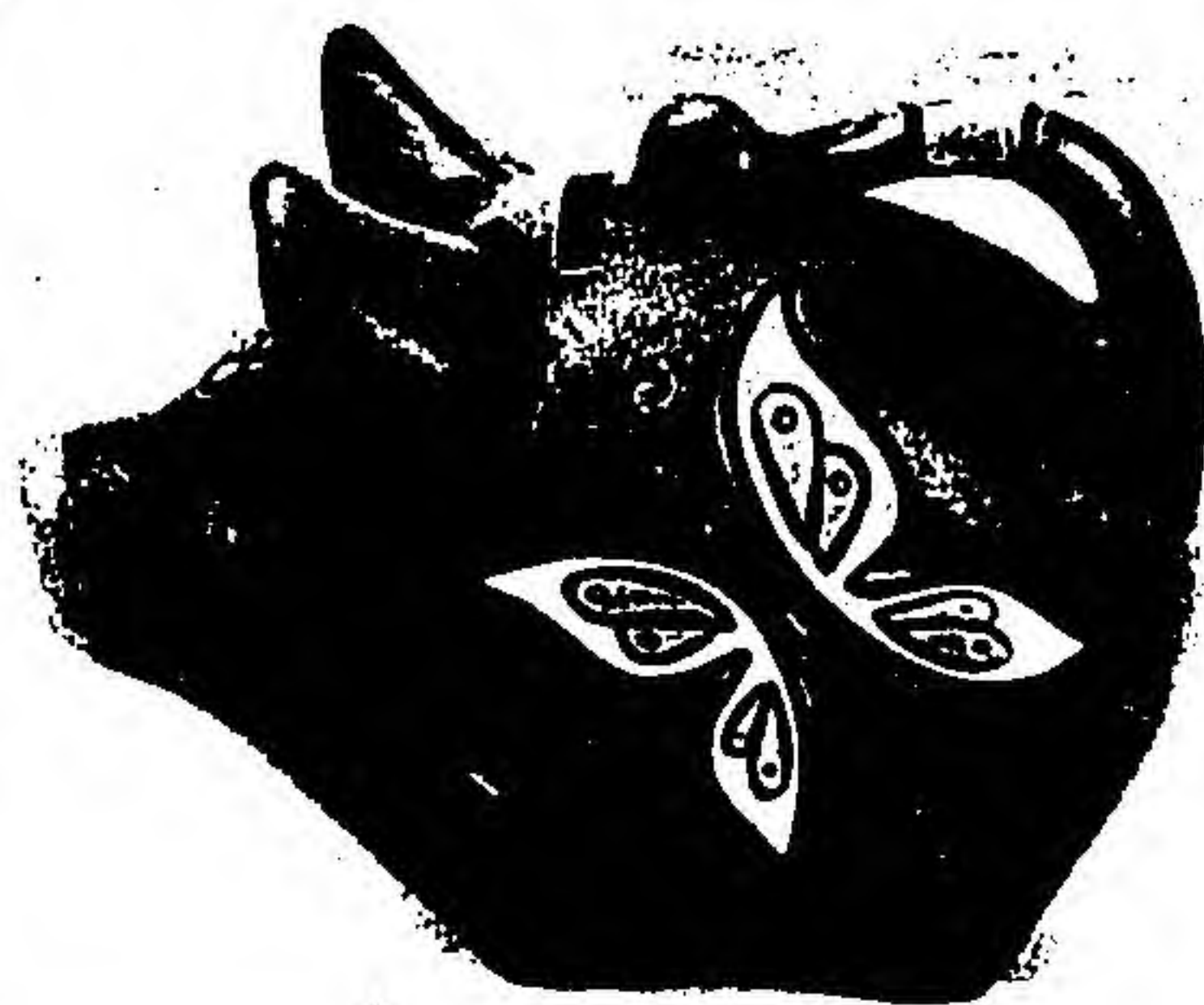
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COME IN AND BROWSE

Editorial *by Wiggles*

Laurentian University is a gathering place for 3,000 or more individuals, students, faculty, administration, clerical workers and the like.

These individuals, seemingly, exist for the sole purpose of being manipulated, depersonalized and extorted by a group of big businessmen who seem to think that their's is to meddle and intrude in the internal affairs of this university; to make use of confidential information over the mass media, which they control, in such a way as to harm the positions of the faculty of this university; and to manipulate the official channels in this university in an unjustifiable manner in order to secure their own end.

These men are the same individuals to a man, with the exception of one, whose actions, (or rather lack of action,) caused a situation so critical in this university last March that Senate had no other recourse but to cease all academic functions of the university. Only after this action had taken place, did the executive committee of the BOG seem to recognize that a crisis situation had developed. These are the same men who continually express their interest in and concern for this institution and those who compose this institution!

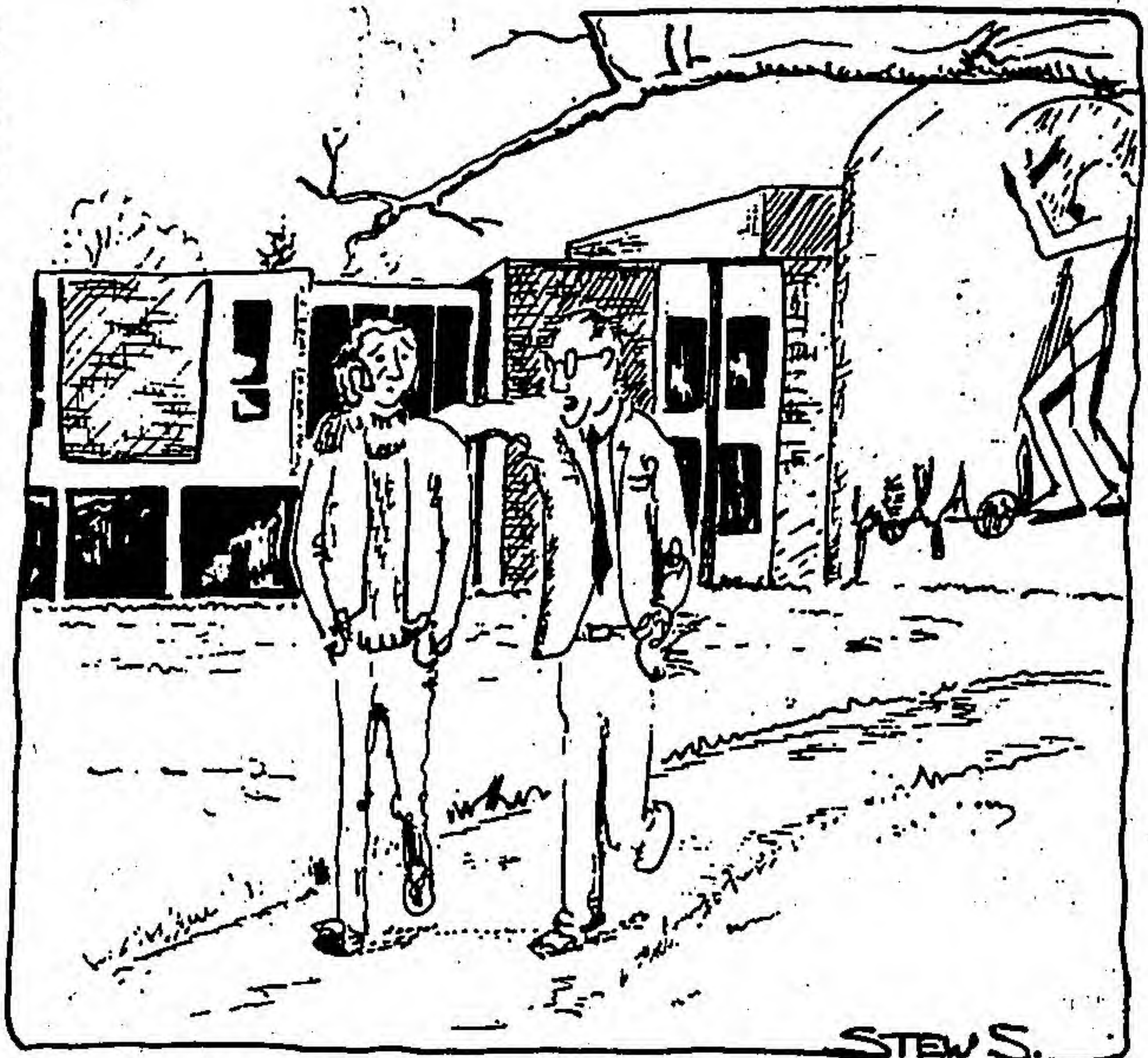
On Monday, Sept. 21, the Senate of Laurentian University, the only body which represents all facets of the university community, passed a motion which read:

"That this senate reaffirm its motion of last spring naming the executive committee of the Board of Governors of Laurentian University and declaring its lack of confidence in this committee; further that this senate censures the said executive committee for usurping powers pertaining to the office of the President of the university, for its unethical use of confidential information in releasing details of proposed salaries to the public press; further that this senate calls for the removal of the present executive committee, for the appointments of a new executive committee with limited powers of recommendation whose membership includes students and faculty."

The goal is not simply the removal of the executive committee of the Board. The goal is to change the present power structure of the university to a structure which is the responsibility of students, faculty and administration and which will be responsible to all.

This goal can only be achieved if all facets of the university community willingly support each other.

Senate meetings are open meetings. You elected your Senators. Support and back them in whatever decision must be made. There is a Senate Meeting today (Thursday) at 2:00 p.m.



"The people who run this university understand the curriculum requires you to teach marxism. We just feel you're not making it boring enough."
ProTem (Glendon college) cartoon

Leditors

LUPA (Laurentian Undergraduate Physics Association) enters its second year of existence with a touch of anxiety. This year the club is offering a program which should be both instructive and interesting: on Thanksgiving weekend, a delegation from LUPA will attend the Canadian Undergraduate Physics Association's annual conference to be held at the University of Alberta; the films and seminars, or group discussions; excursions to Chalk River, the Algonquin Park Observatory and Toronto's Science Museum will be organized shortly.

Various experimental projects will be undertaken during the year if the interest level is high enough amongst the members; guest speakers and also student speakers will give talks in their own fields of interest.

As far as joining the club is concerned, any fulltime undergraduate student of Laurentian University is eligible for membership. In fact, we will readily welcome arts students to join so that they might express their "humanistic" or "artist" points of view in the discussions. Furthermore, these discussions would be a step in reducing the communication gaps between the "scientist" and "society".

If you are interested in joining LUPA, just contact the secretary of the physics department, on the fifth floor in Science II.

Ray Potvin

Dear Wiggles
Just a little scribble to help blow your mind.

I recieved in the mail on September 16 a letter from the Department of Psychology and Sociology. Still cool?

This letter congratulated me for obtaining a "B" pass (66 %) in Introductory Psychology over the recent year". It further went on to state that "This is a good result in a course in which the top mark has rarely exceeded 80", and was signed by Prof. Roland H. Farrand, head of the Department. Wasn't that nice of him?

It further went on inviting me to enroll in honours psychology. Heavvy yet?

Well, I am really overjoyed at this. If psych is so easy, I cordially invite everyone to register in this course, for I received the A plus without even registering, let alone attending class.

Cooly yours
Noel Beach

The fourth of a series of "Confrontation Meetings" between Ontario NDP leadership contenders Stephen Lewis and Walter Pitman will be held in Sudbury on Friday, Sept. 25th.

Rank-and-file members of the NDP from Sudbury and the surrounding Parry Sound, North Bay, Temiskaming, and Manitoulin regions will be invited to question the two candidates about party policy and leadership capabilities at an open meeting.

Prominent local NDP members have already declared that they support one or the other of the candidates in the tight leadership race. Supporters of Stephen Lewis,

MPP from Scarborough West include Claudette Bonhomme, president of the Sudbury East NDP and Paul Falkowski, Chairman of the Health and Safety Committee of Sudbury Local 6500 of the United Steelworkers of America. Walter Pitman, MPP from Peterborough, is supported by Elmer McVey, Chairman of the Political Action Committee of Local 6500 of the Steelworkers and Don Scott,

former NDP candidate in Nickel Belt Riding.

The Sudbury meeting will be held Friday, Sept. 25th at 8 p.m. at the Caruso Club Hall at 385 Halc in Sudbury.

Additional information:
Ed Boucher
Sudbury Area NDP
674-1223

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Business Manager..... Ken Peake
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Canada's elite engaged in destruction of Canadian nationhood

by Prof. Leo Johnson

In this article, Leo Johnson of the History Department at the University of Waterloo examines how even the Canadian business elite are helping to subjugate the Canadian economy to the interests of the United States.

A bitter truth which Canadians must be made to face if we are to remain an independent people: today the dominant class in Canada, the businessmen and corporate managers, have become a subversive quisling army engaged in the destruction of Canadian nationhood.

It is not in terms of their birth or citizenship that the Canadian business elite is un-Canadian -- most in fact were born and raised in Canada -- but it is their outlook which is un-Canadian: their primary concern is to achieve the greatest amount of profit from the operations and management of the corporations they control.

The problem and source of danger for Canada from this elite is that they have almost unanimously concluded that U.S. capital is and must be dominant in Canada, and that Canadian development is necessarily dependent upon and subordinate to the drive of American international corporations to integrate the world's economy into a single gigantic economic empire.

What is it the United States wants from Canada?

It wants our minerals, our power, our oil and gas, our timber, and above all, our water. Today the United States faces a crisis in raw materials.

For a century the Americans have raped and destroyed half a continent. In the greed for profits, conservation was ignored and the environment destroyed, millions of acres devastated by exploitative mining, urban blight and wasteful farming practices. Pollution and wastage are destroying what little remains of a vast wealth of water and natural resources. Today, the Americans, who make up only 6 1/2 per cent of the world's population, consume, waste and destroy almost half of the world's energy and resources.

It uses half the world's steel, more than half its oil, and 80 per cent of its natural gas. Moreover, the rate of consumption is increasing. By 1980 it is estimated that Americans will consume 80 per cent of the world's energy.

FOCUS OF AMERICAN GREED

But a crisis is at hand. There are not endless supplies of anything and already 33 separate minerals are on the U.S. imports: 30 per cent of its oil; 50 per cent of its lead; 50 per cent of its potash;

55 per cent of its zinc; 75 per cent of its copper; 90 per cent of its gold; 95 per cent of its bauxite; 95 per cent of its manganese; and 95 per cent of its asbestos.

As demand in the U.S. grows, greater and greater amounts of goods must be imported. Canada inevitably has become the focus of America's need and greed. Fred Knelman, writing in a recent issue of *Weekend Magazine* (June 27, 1970) clearly states the problem facing Canada: "History has witnessed the rise and decline of supreme world powers from ancient Greece to Britain of the 19th Century. Each in its own time was a major consumer and producer. But nothing in the past compares to the world's localized affluence in the United States today.

What was once obtained by war and piracy, a technique not entirely abandoned (South East Asia, Latin America, Greece and others) is now obtained by blackmail, barter or investment. There is truly an imperialist principle in resource exploitation and the resource drain to the United States, a glutton which consumes and is planning to consume the great proportion of the world's energies and non-renewable resources."

In Canada, the primary means of grabbing off Canadian resources is by the corporate takeover -- a process which has long since reached a crisis stage.

Since 1963, over 600 Canadian firms have been taken over by foreign firms. Contributing to this total in the past seven years were:

1963 -- 35 takeovers;
1964 -- 87 takeovers;
1965 -- 74 takeovers;
1966 -- 74 takeovers;
1967 -- 79 takeovers;
1968 -- 155 takeovers;
1969 -- 102 takeovers.

MILLIONS OF ACRES EXPLOITED

In 1966 non-residents owned 57.5 per cent of mining, quarrying and oil wells, and 56.4 per cent of manufacturing. Within that 56.4 per cent, however, are some highly significant figures:

Wood Industries 27.2%
Paper and allied industries 40.5%
Non-metallic mineral products 46.5%
Primary metal industries 56.8%
Chemicals and chemical products 84.3%
Petroleum and coal products 97.9%

In the Canadian north there are some 304 million acres leased out for foreign oil and gas exploration companies -- 69.1 per cent -- an incredible give-away.

The most frightening aspect of current events are two proposals of recent years: Mid-Canada Corridor and NAWAPA -- the North American Water and Power Association.

The Mid-Canada Corridor, simple enough, is a proposal that the federal government spend millions of dollars on a transportation network to enable corpora-

tions to cheaply and easily rip out the resources and ship them south. In other words to get Canadians to spend their tax dollars to subsidize the rape of their own -- just as was done with the CPR a century ago.

NAWAPA is even more frightening. The U.S. now uses 400 billion gallons of water per year. By 1980 it will use 900 billion gallons. But a special commission set up by Lyndon B. Johnson made it clear that by 1980 all the U.S. water supplies will be polluted. NAWAPA: is America's answer. Instead of living within its means and cleaning up its polluted lakes and rivers, the Americans are proposing to dam up Canadian rivers flowing north, and by building a huge series of canals, take Canada's water south. It will be, without doubt, the biggest resource steal in history.

PROPOGANDA CAMPAIGN

All this has been and is being done with the most massive and clever propaganda campaign in history. "Resource Rape" is called "Resource Development". The take-over of Canadian resources is called "Continental energy and resources planning and utilization". American corporate take-overs are called "investment" and ripping the minerals out and shipping them south is called "increasing Canadian exports". The worse part of this "big lie" technique is that the take-over of Canada is being managed and engineered by Canadian business men, justified and facilitated by Canadian politicians, and financed by Canadian savings and profits created by Canadian workers.

What is completely ignored is that the export of raw materials is in reality the export of Canadian jobs -- and the destruction of Canada's future. Resource extraction provides fewer than 100,000 jobs in Canada, but the refining and manufacturing of these same resources creates millions of jobs in the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

The tragedy of all this is that there is no need to sell out Canada's future. Actual foreign cash makes up only a small part -- in 1968 less than 15% of foreign investment in Canada. The remainder of the capital invested represented retained profits (made possible by no capital gains tax) depreciation, depletion allowances and capital funds obtained from Canadian banks, trusts and insurance companies. A major cause of the drastic credit squeeze of the past few years was the huge amount of borrowing by foreign corporations to finance Canadian take-overs and expansions. Canadian savings were being lent by Canadian banks and other agencies, to buy out Canada.

In Canada, one class, and one class alone has been the major beneficiary of this sell-out -- the Canadian business and managerial elite who were well paid

for their work, and who stepped into high paid jobs in the branch plants created by the take-overs.

Where does the government stand in all this? Despite a few belated bleats from Joe Greene, Minister of Energy and Resources, it is apparent that they accept the over-all trend of events. Indeed, the long list of top businessmen who step smoothly from boardroom to cabinet post and back to boardroom reads like a roll call of the Cabinet itself.

ROLE OF POLITICIANS

Robert Winters provided the ultimate example of the kind of businessman-politician which sets government policy:

- 1) 1943 Minister of Reconstruction and Supply
- 2) 1950-1953 Minister of Resources and Development
- 3) 1953-1957 Minister of Public Works. Winters was defeated in 1957.
- 4) Re: 1961 from Financial Post Directory of Directors

President Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada (British)

" Preston Mines Limited
" Rio Algom Mines Limited
" Rio Tinto Dow Limited

Vice Pres. and Director Canada Permanent Trust Co.

Director Bathurst Power and Paper Co. Ltd.

" Crown Life Insurance Co.
" Ford Motor of Canada Ltd. (U.S.)

" Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada
" Hudson Bay Insurance Co.
" Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

" Liverpool Manitoba Life Insurance Co.
" Rothmans of Pall Mall, Ltd.
" Triarch Co.

Education Chairman, Board of Governors, York University Member, Board of Regents, Mount Allison University Member, Corp. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

5) 1966-1968 Minister of Trade and Commerce

6) Re 1969 from Financial Post Directory of Directors

President Brazilian Light and Power Director Alcan Aluminum Ltd.

" British American Ass. Co. merce

" Caterpillar Tractor Co.
" Crown Life Insurance Co.

" Crush International Ltd.
" Casadi

" Canadair Ltd.
" Ford Motor Company of Canada

" International Business Machines
" Western Ass. Co.

" Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Co.

" British Empire Ass. Co.

Chairman, Board of Governors, York University Member, Board of Regents, Mount Allison University Life Member, Corp. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Nor is the record of the Progressive Conservatives any better.

Knelman points out the role of politicians today: "Beginning with the bargaining over our British Columbia water resources, a cold war in resources began which will increase in intensity in the next few decades. These actions include President Nixon's instructions to his state department to examine with Canada a continental energy plan; Prime Minister Trudeau's move to prevent the sale of Dennison Mines to the United States' Continental Oil Company, thus preventing foreign control of 90 per cent of Canada's uranium; President Nixon's naked power play in restricting oil imports from Canada "during the period of transition to an alternative United States-Canada energy policy."

Within this framework we can easily understand present political manoeuvring and manipulation as a simple jockeying for position by political front men for Canadian corporate owners trying to get a better price. Nowhere is there ever the assertion that Canada is not for sale. The only question is the price.

Resource	Percentages represent proportion of total Canadian production exported to the U.S.					
	1970	%	1970	%	1970	%
Uranium	2,000 tons	50	4,000 tons	70	1,000 tons	90
Iron Ore	30,000,000 tons	30	10,000,000 tons	40	250,000,000 tons	95
Lead	25,000 tons	55	50,000 tons	70	100,000 tons	90
Mercury	5,000 75-lb flasks	15	10,000 flasks	30	25,000 flasks	90
Copper	155,000 tons	50	300,000 tons	70	500,000 tons	90
Potash	3,000,000 tons	93	4,000,000 tons	--	1,000,000 tons	--
Zinc	130,000 tons	50	250,000 tons	70	400,000 tons	90
Gold	3,000,000 oz	93	4,000,000 oz	--	1,000,000 oz	--
Petroleum	145,000,000 barrels	95	300,000,000 barrels	--	1 billion barrels	--
Natural Gas	1.6 trillion cu. ft.	93	3 trillion cu. ft.	--	6 trillion cu. ft.	--
Water	-----	-----	100 billion gals	20	200 billion gals	40

WHAT is a reserve?

To most whites, meaning the society outside of the reserve that is by definition "Non-Indian", the mental image of such a place resembles the Gin Lane of another era.

If you will, a collection of cardboard shacks, buttressed by nondescript lumber, sheet metal fragments and polyethylene bags against the ever-present winds. The populace of such an image is vaguely oriental-looking, dressed in impossible clothing that might at any moment rot away or refuse to follow the wearer. To most, these people appear magically to guide or receive welfare cheques with irritating regularity. Needless to say, there are droves of children, all dirty, most naked, and destined either for pregnancy or alcoholism.

To a nishnabé (Ojibway for "human being", whites are known separately: think about it), the reserve is not a ghetto—that's a white concept. No one is on the reserve usually unless he or she wants to be. A reserve is not a cage with paper bars watched over by the omnipresent Indian agent, because anyone is allowed to leave if and when he so chooses. Some reserves indeed govern stringently the coming and going of non-residents but the power of the chief and council to refuse admittance to anyone or to banish is rarely used. Most important, a reserve is not a garbage heap as far as the residents are concerned, because to speak rightly of all, the non-Indian society beyond reserve boundaries is far worse looking and less healthy to live in, especially as one approaches Sudbury and areas nearby.

A reserve is an environment, like the air. The nishnabé breathes more easily there, one's friends are there, and relatives. Good and bad times were had there and will be so again when one returns. In a word: home. A reserve, like anyone's home, is as much a state of mind as is "Indianness" or "whiteness" or "Black is beautiful". One knows the paths, the roads, the secret places, the school, the houses and church, and the people, like one knows how to breathe or eat or drink.

True, there are things that are common to most reserves if you have minimal powers of observation. The Church, depending upon who arrived there first, either being Roman Catholic or Anglican or a host of evangelical sects, acts as a place of worship and community centre. There is a store, or two or five, usually independent and general, although there is a preponderance of Hudson's Bay units as one progresses farther north. The stores often have massive accounts with the people and wield an incredible power if anyone stops and thinks about it. Some of these change almost with the seasons if the revenues and accounts do not balance one another out. If a large enough group of people get angry for one reason or another at the store keeper, a general boycott of the place, leaving unpaid bills amounting to thousands

of dollars, could conceivably finish that business. And as one progresses farther north and sees the largest amounts of money going to the fewest people, the potential energy of frustration builds to an unbelievable level. On the other hand, most of those locating stores on reserves soon realize that the vast majority of residents will treat them right if the store returns the favour. Surprisingly like a small town.

It is much the same with the school. Unless the reserve is "integrated", meaning that the children are bussed to a central school off the reserve and their school fees are paid by the Indian Affairs Branch, then there is a school similar throughout the length and breadth of Canada to others of its ilk in some indifferent place within the reserve boundaries. Depending largely upon the attitude of the District Superintendent of the I.A.B., the school is either run-down or incredibly spic-and-span, and, like it or not, occupies a major niche on the reserve either as a negating influence or as a positive one. Some schools are so much an institution on some reserves that very little social activity goes on without some involvement on the part of the school.

As reserve teachers soon find, the school occupies some five and one-half hours of the pupils' time every day for five days a week but it either enhances or retards a child's emotional development. Hundreds of variables affect this situation, but several basic variables go a long way to aid the situation. These are, the length of teacher stay, the rapport of the teacher with the people that he is situated with, and the people themselves.

Usually, the longer a person stays and teaches on the reserve, to a certain



point, the better it is for the children and the people involved. Beyond that point, a person "goes sour" or "gets bushed", meaning that it's past time that he got the hell out and found something else. This, it should be pointed out with great alacrity, is also true of visitors to small towns or similarly closed environments.

Secondly, a person should try to get along with the people as best as possible and still be himself. It helps one heck of a lot to learn the language, because in most instances, objectively speaking, the teacher or priest, is an invader of sorts and will be treated as such unless he shows some interest in the people beyond the usual paternal "these are my children" attitude that seems to have been altogether too prevalent in past years. One word in this case goes a long way.

Thirdly, there are some reserves and there are other reserves, a lot like small towns. Some reserves work themselves hard, and get a great amount done, at least to where basic industries are thriving and there is a strong and interested chief and council interested in furthering the reserve as a whole. And then there are others, known variously as "renegades" or "what have you, who cannot or will not get together and accomplish something" on their own. The variables governing this are as complex as the inner-workings IBM 2020 computer.

And of others? There is the office of the local Indian Affairs Branch, ever present to govern the affairs of the reserve, mainly in financial matters, which Red Power or no, self-government or no, are the key to true independence from the white man. From these offices come the work orders to repair such-and-such a busted bridge, or washed out road, or effect repairs to whatever dilapidated community hall or to erect a school or to grant this man or that other man welfare for that month for a busted back or high blood pressure or whatever. From this office comes the authority, delegated from Regional Office in Toronto and in turn from Ottawa, to pay for hundreds of high school and a few university and community college students.

In effect, the Indian Affairs Branch pays all academic fees for the Indian-status students attending elementary, secondary schools, and the community colleges and universities in Canada, within the various regions.

In much the same way, the Branch supplies, in liaison with the Department of National Health and Welfare, medical and dental care to the reserves across Canada.

But the people have come to realize that the more bureaucracy that runs their affairs, the more difficult it is to declare independence of this same machinery and manage what they could very well do on their own. In fact, the larger the machinery, the more complex it is, and the longer it has been in use for this purpose, the more difficult it is to break away from its use.

But bureaucracy among the people themselves is rare, mainly because it is not needed. In one sense, the people are taking over the bureaucratic functions of the reserve, in that more and more of the financial paper work is being done for the reserves by residents thereon. The



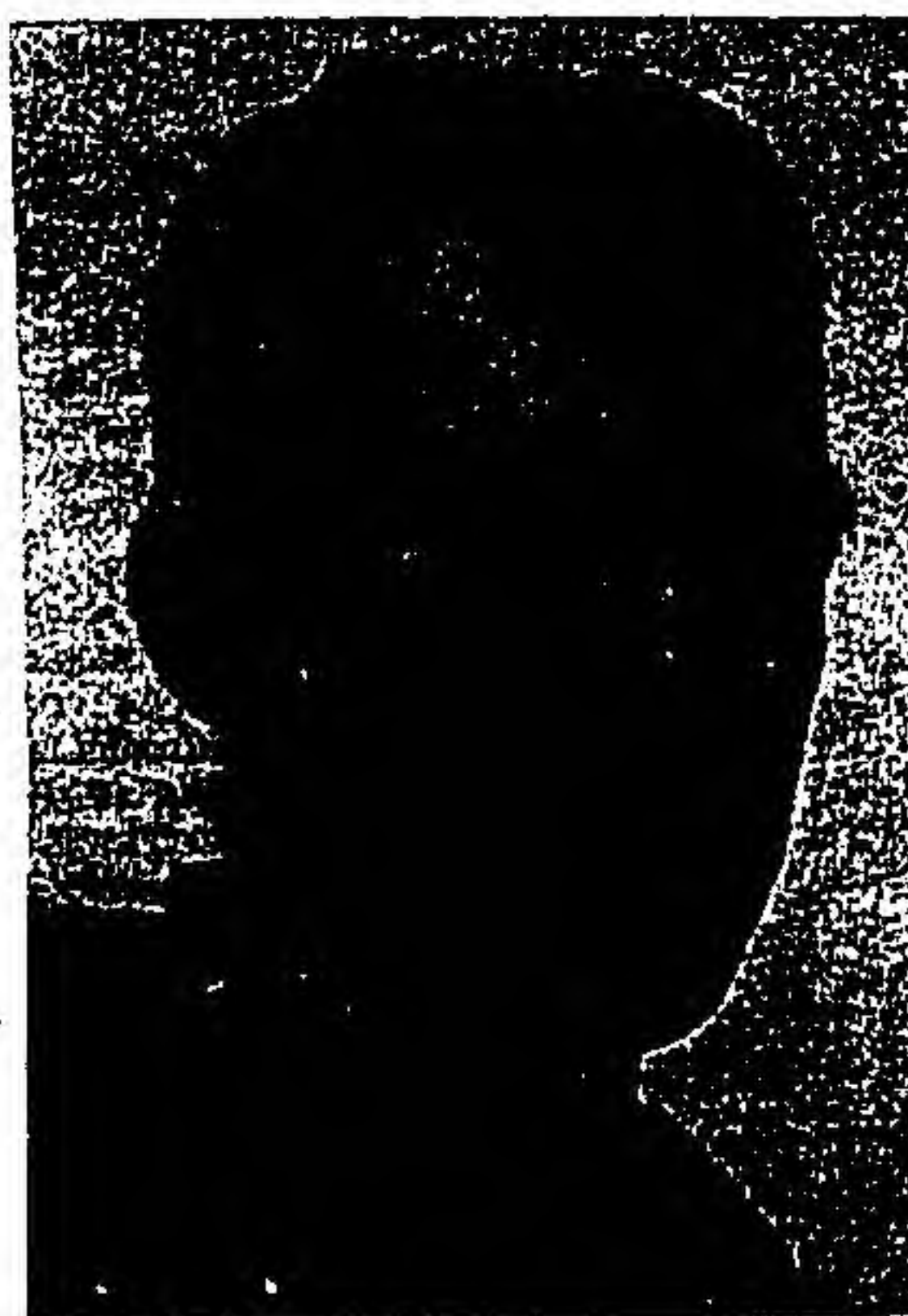


n Outsider Looks at a Reservation

**Clare Cada
Peter Moore**



people are effecting road repairs, engaging in building and generally improving their own lot, but this has done little to change a basic, unspoken intimacy that makes up the reserve life. Only he or she who lords it over someone else breaks up this intimacy, or environment of emotion. Relationships are still one-to-one or within small groups, as they have always been. It was and still is considered unusual for large groups to band together for a single purpose, especially something so abstract as the ideal of independence, which Pontiac, Crazy Horse and Oglala managed to do in their time.



The size of the Indian society is in many ways restricted to the reserve or group of reserves that may be adjacent to one another. The world view, if you will, of an Indian person on a reserve is restricted to the reserve for the most part, as is that of the small-town dweller. Thus his relationships can be limited in physical scope and virtually unlimited in emotional scope. He has no need to "tune out" the cerebral shriek of the city, because on the reserve it does not exist. One can imagine what could happen and has happened to those leaving this environment and being unable to adapt to these new pressures.

Still, there is the reserve. Home.

Refuge from the noise, bureaucracy (unless one trips over it), and alienness of being away from friends and family. It is a refuge in another sense, because the young man or girl going to conquer the world as a steelworker, student or nurse or whatever may return, tailfeathers singed or downright burnt off the sanctuary of home from uncertain goals and the disequilibrium of the city. Here, some fortify themselves for a return try; others stay, either from lack of ambition, or too much of it. Some upon their return are the traditional "big-shots" and either rest on their laurels or return as mentioned to new glories. They and perhaps not their friends have had the nerve to leave home and try it "out there". Some make this known to their contemporaries. Others are too busy. In almost any sense, especially in the more isolated reserves, to have tried the big city is achievement enough.

To the nishnabe, education is achieving increasing prominence. As the years continue, more and more education is being demanded by the people themselves. It is becoming less and less unusual to see a father of forty or so with a grade 3 education, most of which has been forgotten, with a son or daughter completing Grade 13 or Community College.

Indeed, the generation gap, if such exists, is most painfully apparent in this situation. As one man complained, "These kids come back with so much knowledge they don't know nothin'." "Nothing, at any rate, about the reserve life that they left."

For years, in order to achieve an education beyond elementary school, it was necessary to leave the reserve and go to live with a white family in a city, attend a city secondary school, and be able to return perhaps twice a year home. Some went out, and stayed. If they did return, it was years later, making good money with a home and a wife and children, and the reserve but a memory. His parents were now alien to him in the way that now they would not understand what he has to say, and his contemporaries would have shared none of his experiences.

At least one reserve within one hundred miles of Sudbury has a complete secondary school complex within one hundred yards of the reserve boundary. However as education comes more and more to the people, alienation decreases to the point where no gap exists.

It is not as though the taint of material ambition has begun to show on the Indian way of thinking. It is actually more of a trend toward using increased education as a tool to achieve a certain physical independence from the outside society at large. An emotional independence already exists.

After all, being a nishnabe is not a matter of skin colour, or language, as has been the fallacy of people with Indian Status have blond hair, blue eyes, etc., and may not speak a word of any of the Indian languages. Yet they are Indian in one vital sense. Indianness is, callously speaking, a state of mind, or attitude. A bearing, if you like. A pride, in some ways. Much, in fact, the same reasons why any nationality has what is called "national pride", or, more loosely, patriotism. Indian "patriotism" or self-pride is much more regional and individual, perhaps than the white society in its heterogeneity possesses, and this is all tied to the reserve. In most cases identification of the man with his home is strong almost to the point of being a prejudice against both the outside world and other reserves. While pride builds, so, sometimes, do petty jealousies and feuds. This can be exasperating to those attempting to do multi-community work of one sort or another. But this pride is what makes the man, who in turn makes the reserve, which in turn makes a unit in the mosaic known as a nation, itself a part of what is loosely known as the Indians of North America.

Have you visited a home lately? And talked to the Humans?

Sudbury let it happen

Can you imagine what would happen if over four hundred dedicated conservationists came to Sudbury - to Sudbury of all places? They would rip apart the public relations jobs of INCO and Falconbridge and show them up for what they really are.

At least, one would hope so.

But last week there were four hundred dedicated conservationists in this fair city. And did you hear any voices critical of the work of International Nickel or Falconbridge Nickel? Not one of the speakers was. In fact half the speakers were representatives of one of those two companies. In fact it took an act of gross stupidity on the part of the host chairman to make public any voices of dissent.

Not only were no local conservationists invited to speak, but three of the more active ones were actually refused admittance to the conference. I managed to attend only by virtue (if you can call it that) of being the pollution columnist for this newspaper. And at that my credentials were challenged, and I was thrown out.

The companies apparently put up \$6,000 for meals and cocktail parties and in effect bought the conference for their own ends. None of the delegates were able to hear the Sudbury story from the other side, though from a tour of the area they saw much of the devastation.

How could such a conference be turned over to the very companies that are the biggest enemies of conservationists? Perhaps the people in Sudbury do not care about the outright domination by these industries; perhaps people do not care about the environment. I don't know. But I do know that a few hundred people left Sudbury thinking that we were lucky to have such benevolent corporate citizens who piously spend large sums on pollution control.

And Sudbury let it happen.

The following is a recent CHNO commentary By Judy Erola

It is no secret that our young people are acutely aware of the environment problems of the day...so it should come as no surprise to find a reporter from the local University Paper, Lambda, attending the Conservation Conference currently underway in Sudbury. That reporter - Chris Johnson, is the pollution columnist for the student paper this year...and his name is recognized locally for his involvement in a number of pollution projects. Yesterday, during one of the conference sessions, Mr. Johnson was asked to leave, presumably because he hadn't registered and paid the official registration fee of \$20. Mr. Johnson informed CHNO news that at the beginning of the conservation conference, he had made inquiries as to press arrangements, and was told only that typewriters would be made available to the press. Therefore, he felt free to attend all sessions. As working member of the press, I find Mr. Johnson's dismissal difficult to understand. The press does not usually pay to attend conferences where knowledge that is to the public good is being dispensed -- indeed, there is usually great care given to the comfort of the press. As to luncheons and dinners, well, even then, the press has a reputation for free-loading. Mr. Chris Johnson is certainly young, and certainly more hirsute than most - but his presence at the conference was perfectly legitimate. The reason for his dismissal is not.

Message from Host Chairman 12th Biennial Conference

The 1960's may turn out to be the years when agitation and action made conservationists of us all. What started as a movement to control flood waters and save remote wilderness areas, has come close to home with the all-pervasive challenge of dirty air, filthy streams and littered landscapes that now besiege our homes and affront our everyday lives.

The challenge of the 70's IS HERE - NOW! The decision you make as conservationists at this 12th Biennial Conference can affect your very mode of living, and may set a pattern for your children and all future generations. ACT NOW - ATTEND - DELIBERATE, so we, with one voice, may set the tone and future deliberations of our government.

While the task is enormous, conservation today is not a matter of weak David's confronting Goliaths of Garbage. Conservationists can win specific battles - whether it is 10,000 acres bought and saved, soil erosion stopped, floods controlled, air and land pollution halted, or sprucing up Main Street - if enough people care and are willing to get their hands dirty in fights to save our environment.

The average Canadian family is beginning to discover that conservation activism is just as important as supporting the Community Chest or belonging to the P.T.A. The environment affects everybody. It influences what we see, smell, hear and touch, every day. It shapes the perceptions - and enlarges or narrows the expectations - of our children.

Will you, as a Conservationist, accept this challenge, and do your part?



C. G. Caswell
Host Chairman
Junction Creek Conservation
Authority

chris comments by chris johnson

Last Monday I talked to the editor of this paper and agreed to write a weekly column on pollution. The next day I learnt of the 12th. Biennial Conference of the Conservation Authorities of Ontario and decided that it would make a good subject for the first column. Having cleared it with Cathy Wigle, I went to the reception Tuesday night and met a few of the delegates. On Wednesday morning, before the start of the conference proper, I asked Mrs. McMillan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Junction Creek Conservation Authority what arrangements were made for press. There was a press room with typewriters, she told me. She said nothing about registering so I assumed that the press were not required to register - the normal practice at such conferences. I attended the morning sessions and then went with the delegates to the Caruso Club for the luncheon, wanting to hear the speaker, D.J. Collins, Chairman of the Ontario Water Resources Commission. That was when the troubles started.

The guards at the door did not want to let me in. So I went back to the President to have lunch. Naturally I wanted to clarify the situation so again I asked Mrs. McMillan about the arrangements. She wasn't sure and said she would check with Mr. Caswell.

A few minutes later Colin Caswell approached me and said very abruptly, "Have you registered?" I told him I hadn't. And then, even more sharply, he said, "Well you'd better register." And he turned away.

Not having twenty dollars to pay the registration fee, I decided to forego the luncheons and dinners and assumed that there would be no objection to my covering the regular daytime sessions. I went down to the meeting hall, sat down, and was talking to one of the delegates when Caswell walked in and beckoned to me.

I followed him into the lobby where he again asked me whether I had registered. When I said no he grabbed me by the arm and pushed me outside. I tried to explain that I was reporting for Lambda, but he just shouted, "Get out!"

I reported the incident to CHNO where Judy Erola ran a commentary the next day. One delegate, Thomas Becket, called the station trying to get in touch with me to try to get me back in. The newsman collared him in to making a statement about it. Thursday evening I went back to the conference.

I was escorted past the guards at door by an INCO representative. The following day, lunch at the Caruso Club, and the guards at the door still did not want to let me in. I argued, I showed them the letter from Wiggles. When that failed, I produced a ticket to the luncheon. THEY DID NOT EVEN WANT TO ACCEPT THAT.

I walked around to the other door and presented the ticket. The guards there did not want to accept it either. They said they would have to speak to someone with authority. That person happened to be Alderman Tom Zaltz, a member of the Junction Creek Conservation Authority.

"Well, he's got a ticket hasn't he?" said Tom Zaltz impatiently. "Let him in."

So much for the hassles.

WHO SPEAKS?

The most important result of the Conservation Authorities' Conference was the set of policy papers entitled "Who Speaks for the Environment?"

It is the belief of the committee that prepared these policy papers that at both the Provincial and municipal level must be found a body having as its only concern

the quality of the environment, and to which, ultimately, the credit or blame for success or failure can be assigned. The essential quality of these bodies, at both levels, is a comprehensive view of the natural environment and its relationship to the lives of men and women.

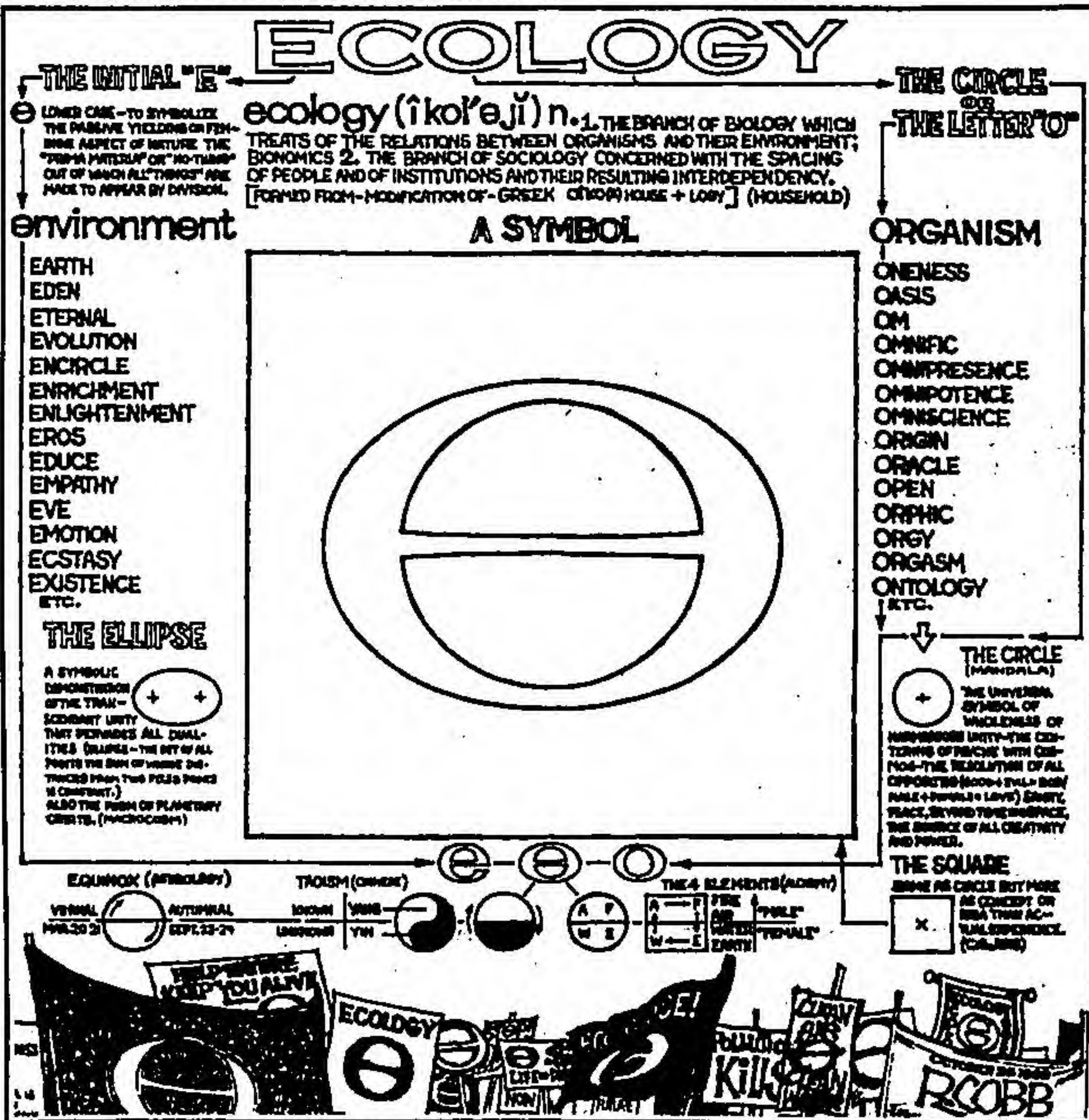
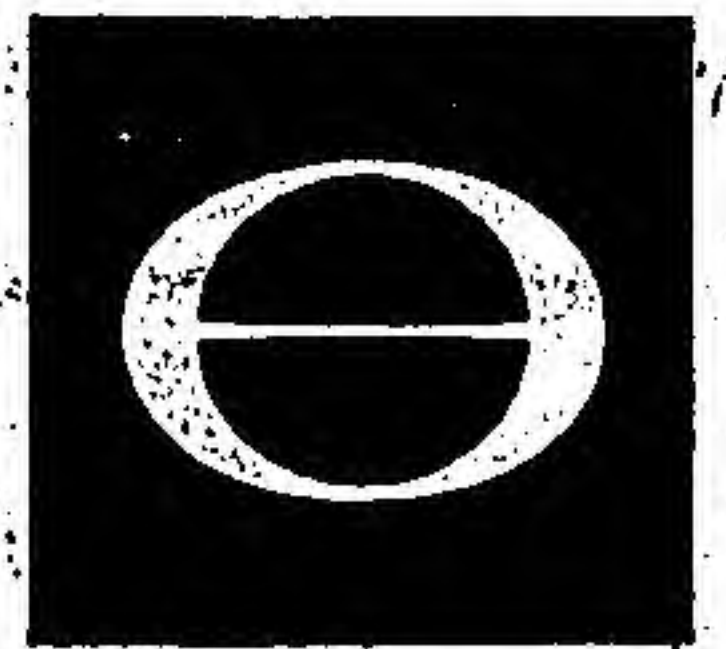
The conservation authorities were set up in order to manage the resources within each watershed, but their hands have been tied because they have had no control over the quality of the water. Conservation is meaningless without reference to pollution. In fact, it is necessary to consider the total ecology of an area when talking about either conservation or pollution.

The paper recommends that a provincial department be set up, whose sole function be to protect the environment. It suggests that the current Department of Energy and Resources Management, which is now largely responsible for matters of pollution, be developed for this purpose. But, states the paper, "...its name is inappropriate, particularly since the Energy Branch is now else where. A new name, such as the Department of Environmental Quality, is recommended."

The conservation authorities are locally appointed bodies. All but three of its members are chosen by the councils of the municipalities in each watershed. The other three are appointed by the province. These people are members of the community who are supposed to serve and should be aware of its needs and desires.

The conservation authorities have been devoting their energies to building reservoirs, dykes, flood control and channel improvements.

"Who Speaks for the Environment" says the authorities should do more. We must wait and see whether the government will go along with this. If it does, the conservation movement will enter an important pollution-fighting group. But it will be more necessary than ever to get people involved and aware of what they are doing.



How often have you picked up a magazine or newspaper lately, which did not contain some small item on drugs and their supposed abuse? Every major publishing house in North America has hashed this issue out in at least one cover story and several supplementary articles. Its really getting to be a drag! You might as well be buying a tube of toothpaste instead of a magazine--the covers may be different, but the contents are invariably the same. Repetition... One would think that with all the different personalities in the writing industry, someone could sprout an original idea; or at least discuss old topics with new perspectives.

For example; the supplement to last Saturday's edition of the Sudbury Star, entitled "Operation Drug Alert." How many people manage to read it from beginning to end without falling asleep? I found it unbearably difficult to read past the first few paragraphs of each article. The only reason I could muster to read it in its entirety was that perhaps just once, a new light might be shed upon a very old topic. Disillusioned again!

Phrases like "adolescent drug users; militant rebels; multi-habitation; mood-modifiers; national plague; newly-unleashed social disease; attention-getters; social crutch; and drug-oriented culture," arise with such frequency as to become as boring as yesterday's weather report. And in case the readers become too bored with these needle-sharp cliches, they are constantly reminded that they have a drug-abuse problem. A problem which is so vast and ugly, that if something is not done soon, the youth of today will be swallowed whole by this monster, who will thereupon regurgitate it on some dark ominous morning and smother the entire world. Pfft! End of life! Mass suicide!

Of course this style of argument will not tickle everybody, so a few hard-core examples of drug-caused tragedies are thrown in to arouse the more passive and intellectual members of their society. We all know the type:

FLASH: Male youth takes dive off Empire State building while under influence of LSD, screaming repent all the way down.
Or, EXTRA: Female youth raped by friends while smoking marijuana....

Front page news, right? Bold black type, four columns over and six inches above the two by four inch filler that informs us in every-day language--nothing spectacular--of some poor soul who magically turned his welfare cheque into booze, and then not too calmly proceeds to beat his wife and children while proclaiming to the world; "It's not my fault! It's the goddamned government!" and "Why don't those filthy long-haired hippies get a job and live like everybody else!"

Of course all this is a blitz campaign to get people off their asses and make them do something about their world for a change. Right? Not necessarily so. What happens when someone--usually a total stra-

Right on man! You've got it made. Light another cigarette, open another beer, and the rest of the world can go right on dying. You're living!

Of course this type of solution will not occur to everybody. There will be those who will decide that they must be lacking something if they've developed such a problem. Communication! Could that be your hang-up? Solution--education. Learn the hippie language; talk to your kids on their level. Speed, LBJ, hash, grass, pot, coke, STP, Barbs, Smack, LSD, Acid, Red Devils, Uppers, Downers. Man, you've got it made! No way you'll ever have to worry about your kids. You've licked the world. Pause--breathing easier, right? Good--

Now, be realistic, how many kids are liable to even consider getting off their trip, much less not start experimenting, when their parents pop pills with breakfast, lunch and dinner and then down four martinis just to put them to sleep. That sure is a fine example to follow.

Can your society really think that this is a new disease or is it possible that some people realize that it's just a new limb on a very old tree. I hope so. I'd hate to find out that people were that naive, or could be that totally unaware of themselves. After all, it would be kind of hard to believe that in this age of moon landings, heart transplants, and synthesized life, people weren't even capable of looking beyond the footlights of their own stage.

My but all this is getting very depressing isn't it? Go ahead--turn the television on--or yourself--or whatever. Don't give anything I've said another thought. It doesn't even remotely touch you, does it? No? Well then for god's sake you've just wasted ten minutes of your precious life's time on this earth. Read no further!

But, for the few who are wondering just what all this is really about; look around you. But first open your mind's eye. Learn all the sides of this story before you pass judgement. How? Reread this article. Talk to people--ask questions--both of the professionals on the one side of the fence; and of the freaks on the other side. Perseverance is the only thing that's going to be on your side; because you will get put down and put off many times before you've learned all that you think you can. Then go ahead, establish an opinion. It really makes no difference whether you're for or against the issue. What counts is that you've taken the time to dig into the problem--you have an opinion--not right or wrong but yours. And the next time someone asks you why, you can lay it on them, instead of babbling the conventional replies and then changing the subject.

If you can manage this once, you'll find that it gets much easier to be a living, breathing individual. And man, this applies to everything--not just the drug issue. Learn to care about life and the living. Maybe then people can learn to love and hate in the right proportion.

To believe what is ;
is to be,
To love what is ;
is to give,
To have what is ;
is to die...

Ruth H.

nger--tells you that you have a problem? At first, you'll ignore him. But, the more often you're told something, the more you begin to believe it. Now, once you've been convinced of your problem, you're bound to look for a solution. Nothing spectacular that might change the world overnight into the Land of Oz--just some small miracle that will make things right on the homefront. Think man! Got it! A terrific solution! "If Johnny ever takes drugs, I'll break his goddamned neck, and throw him out of the house! No way he'll ever disgrace me and my good name!"

But that's not the heart of the matter, is it? First make him get a haircut.

now read on...

As the old saying goes, 'History repeats itself.' Could it be we're paralleling the previous generation? The difference--their dope is legal. Prescription man, that's the old-fashioned way. Legalize the stuff, and then make them sell their souls to a doctor, who eons ago mumbled the Hypocritical Oath--just to get a prescription. Then to keep the economy thriving create more jobs by having specially trained people dish out the junk. Think about it for a while. Half the dope the kids are doing today is the same dope that their momies make their ritualistic Monday-morning trek to the corner drugstore for.

THE INFORMER

John Ford, having no patience with the childlike rigamarole of routine film manufacture has recited Mr. O'Flaherty's realistic drama of the Dublin slums with bold and smashing skill. THE INFORMER becomes a psychological study of a gutter Judas and an impressive picture of the Dublin underworld during the Black and Tan terror. In its truthful feeling for the historical time and place, it conveys a strong contemporary emotion, retelling the suffering of the Irish people to the struggles of American workers of the thirties.

The relationship of the individual to social forces determines the form and style of the film. The use of montage and the inclusion of sound as an integral part of the pattern were unusual in American cinema, and symbols and interior monologues are employed to contrast Gypo's illusions and dreams with the reality that must inevitably destroy him.

Liam O'Flaherty's novel (which, by the way, Ford never read) portrays the Irish struggle for freedom; Dudley Nichols' adaptation utilizes only the revolutionary milieu and the bare plot, transforming the theme and the motivations of the characters. Dan Gallagher, the revolutionary leader, and Gypo's girl, Katie, are both transformed. Nichols weakens the powerful impact of the informer's deed by making Katie conform to the movie-convention of the female devotion to the man she loves. In the novel, Katie rushes out to betray him.

Charley Vance on Hendrix and others

In the early hours of last Friday morning, the whole world lost a friend: Jimi Hendrix the king of electric ladyland died of apparent natural causes.

Rumors were quick to get around that Jimi had had hitting up in the eye, but the fact remains that he did collapse at Noel Redding's London house and was dead on arrival at hospital and there were no drugs around. An autopsy has been ordered but the results, if they ever are, have not yet been made public.

For some of us who saw him at the Monterey Pop Festival of 1967 and heard him many times after, Jimi Hendrix may have seemed interesting but more show than anything, nevertheless Monterey did bring about the birth of psychedelia and the flower power era. Hendrix was the first commercially successful musician to create music that wasn't straight. "Are You Experienced" was the first heavy record released that sold enough to make people stand up and take notice of this black man playing his guitar behind his back, sometimes playing with his teeth or his toes.

Yes Jerry Rubin, Jimi Hendrix had a lot to do with shaking the shit out of a white middle class Amerika.

Warner Brother Records has just released a two record set of the late Otis Redding and Jimi Hendrix together at the 1967 Monterey Pop Festival. This two record set will really shake you up. It's gonna be hard kids, not to daydream back to our adolescence of those years and maybe it will even bring a tear to an eye. Am I really being too sentimental or do you really remember what you thought the very first time, the very first time you heard Purple Haze?

There is a new cat around with a brand new album and he's very likely to blow your mind when you hear him. Another songwriter turned singer, Seattle born Ron Davies has been brought to us via his new A and M album and it is very far out. Better known for having written hits for Three Dog Nite such as "It ain't easy", Ron Davies lays on us eight songs of love and beauty. Accompanied only by himself on acoustic guitar, and Leon Russell on piano, with Merry Clayton and Clydie King doing backup vocals the album generates a true feeling of warmth and satisfaction.

Ron Davies sounds happy in what he is doing and his delivery is unique. His voice made the same impression on me as did Leon Russell's the first time I heard the album. It definitely takes repeated listens to grow fond of it. It seems to go through changes as he sometimes sounds like Randy Newman, then again he often wails the same way Russell does on his album but then there are some definitely true Ron Davies traits that start to come through, but my head was so full of the melody lines of this album that it took a while before I started to pay attention to the artist's voice.

Of the eight cuts on the album only "It ain't Easy" is familiar to this writer but the other seven are just a delight to listen to with

just a touch of country soul sprinkled into their arrangements.

My only hope is that his record company promotes him for what he is, not for the next teenage sensation, which seems to be where their heads are at. Whenever I start liking record companies, I always remember the way RCA screwed the Youngbloods around. They had to wait four years before starting their own record company and their new album, which is live will be realised through Warner Brothers in the coming weeks.

Warner Brother Records is something very tempting to talk about and I probably will next time I am with you, in the meantime bug your favorite record store for a copy of the Ron Davies LP, cause there's something in them that grooves son.

Special Student Reductions for

HAIR

125 rear orchestra seats are now available on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at a specially reduced rate for student groups purchasing tickets in advance. The group must number over 25. Call Maureen O'Donnell at 416 360-1442 for further information.

Note: There are now two matinee performances with lower-scaled ticket prices--Sundays and Wednesdays at 2:30 p.m.

SEE HAIR SOON BEFORE IT LEAVES TORONTO!

"Gentlemen... Start your Engines!"

Eight days before the Mac's Continental for the Variety Cup at Mosport Park, Mark Donohue looked at the car he was to drive. Any resemblance between the pile of parts and the Roger Penske Special Lola T192 Chev was...well there wasn't any resemblance.

But after 39 laps of the 40 lap race (Would you believe the starter gave the checkered flag 1 lap early?) Donohue knew what he had expected. His silver Formula "A" racer had run away from the pack. Although chased by Canadian Epie Wietzes, McLaren M10-B Chev and David Hobbes Surtees TS-5A Chev, Donohue really had no trouble.

His no trouble consisted of a slick, oil covered track, made slicker by a daylong drizzle cum cloudburst and crunching rendezvous with the 1st turn guardrail on the first lap. Donohue led the race for 38 of the laps. His fish-tail smash let Hobbes pass him, but he regained the lead in a very short time.

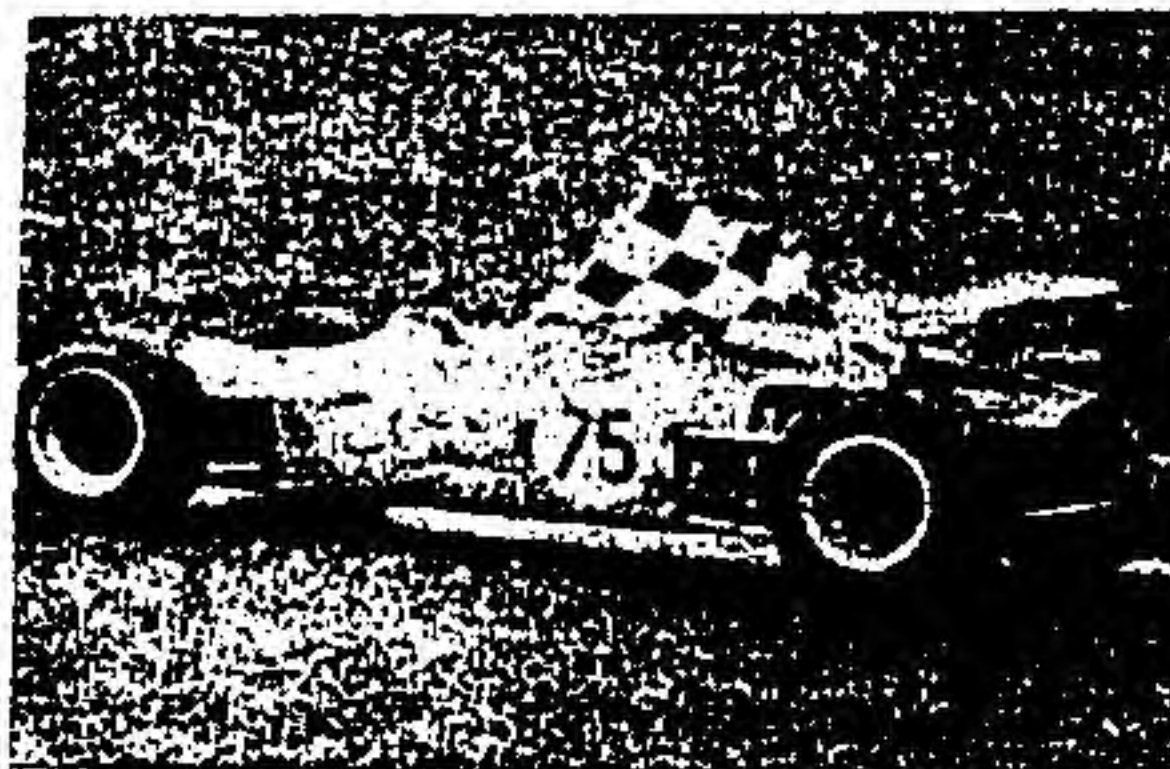
Said Donohue "After my no-noon turn 1 had no trouble the tires gave me a big edge". Both Donohue and Wietzes were using the new Goodyear rain tires, while Hobbes was on Firestone rubbers.

The Canadians in the race, as a rule were quite happy with the

rain. Most of the Canuk cars' power disadvantages were wiped out, as their superior rain driving combined with knowledge of the track gave them a large edge over most of the foreign entries.

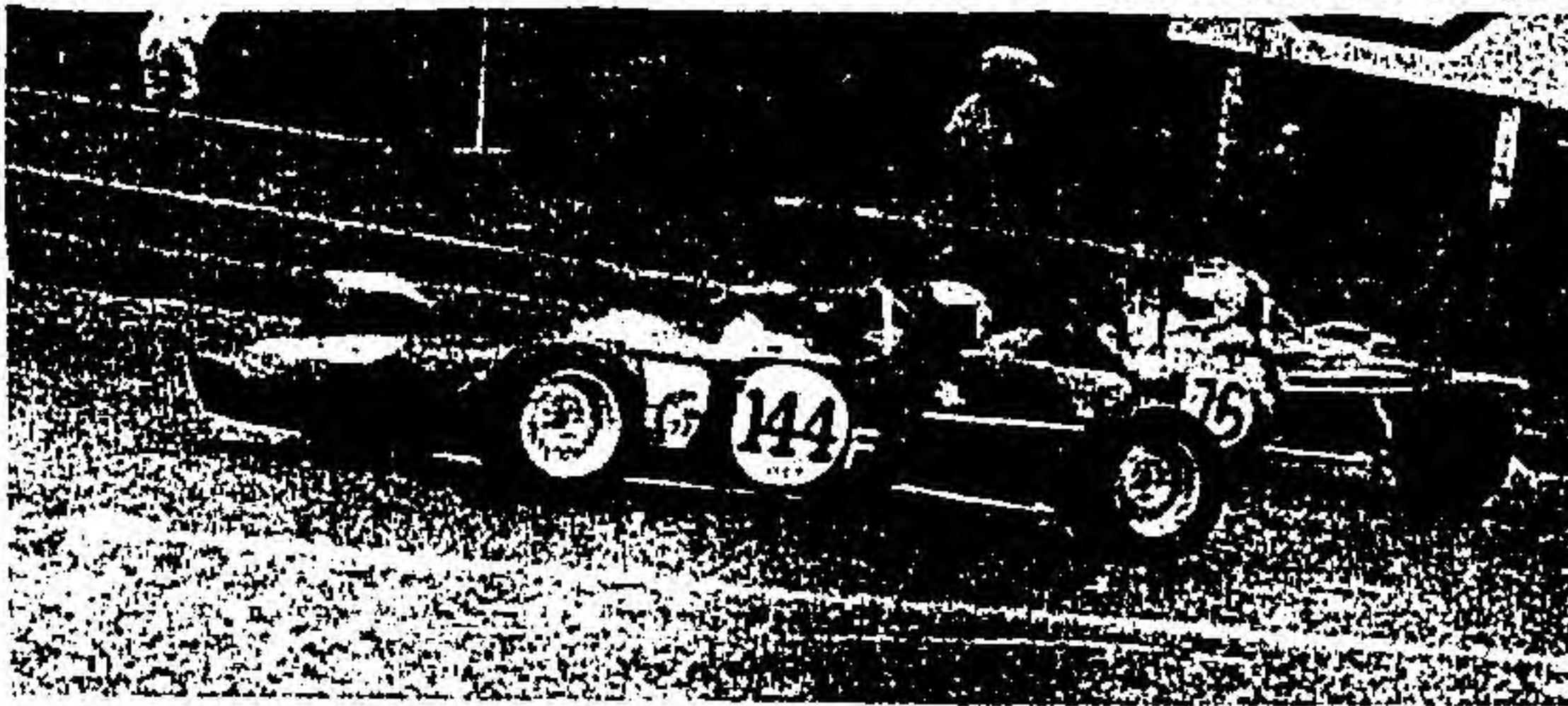
The days' rain made all the races slow, but exciting as the track was like it was covered with "soap suds and ice" according to Allan Lader winner of the formula B&C event. Many cars did 'wipe-out' but it was usually due to driver error, not speed.

Top Canadians in the "A" event were Wietzes in second place, Bill Brack in 5th, Horst Kroll in 8th and John "Boomer" Cannon in 9th.



Formula Ford winner Al Lader on his flag lap.

Some didn't make it and had to be towed to the end



Corner 5 took its toll of cars.

Cannon leads the Continental standings followed by Gus Hutchison, Hobbes, Ron Grable, John Gunn, Wietzes, George Follmer, Brack, Dick Smothers, and Dave Jordan.

In the "B&C" event Allan Lader won in a Brabham BF-29 Ford. Gary Magwood took the Formula Ford event and Peter Furguson took the Sedan-Sports car event in

a new Datsun 240-Z. Average speed in "A" event was 73.377 mph; "B&C" 69.028 mph; Ford, 88.903 mhp; Sedan Sports cars, 63.622 mhp.

Paddon exposes Vees' secondary to get win

Perhaps the best arm ever to grace the Laurentian field come with Ottawa Gee Gees and led that team to a 26 - 18 victory over the blue and gold of Laurentian.

Paul Paddon, using pin-point accuracy continually led Ottawa down field. Although only one touchdown came from Paddon's arm it was his throwing that kept Ottawa in the game, and two other throws should have given the Gee Gees two more td's.

However Jack Hurst had other ideas and both times came up with fantastic plays to knock the ball out of the receivers' hands, once with 3 minutes left in the first half and again in the final frame.

On the other side Gary McLeod, who again pivoted the team except for a brief first quarter appearance by Hurst, mixed his plays well, utilizing both the air and ground game.

McLeod was able to send his backs through the right side of the Ottawa line. But this was due only to the great blocking done by the left side of the offensive line.

It was a great change to hear cheers coming from the stands and the players had spirit too. This was one thing mentioned by several of the Gee Gees, that the Vees really had spirit, something that had been lacking from Vee football teams for a while.

Instead of the defensive bickering heard last it was a real indicator to hear encouragement. Things like "Watch 73, he's big", from one Vee linebacker to another as big Ottawa end Peter Robbins lined up for one of many pass plays.

And an Ottawa lineman's complaint "A linebacker's getting taken out" with a team-mate's retort about Guy Vetric "No he's not, that guy's just too fast".

So "look for even better things, and you will see them", were the words of one of the players on a team which could surprise an awful lot of people.

Ted Evanitz scored two td's for Ottawa and Barry St. George the other. Claudis Volle rounded out the scoring on an assortment of singles, converts and field goals.

For Laurentian, the two touchdowns, both on superb efforts came from Barry McGill and Guy Vetric.

McGill scored his on a 30 yard run from scrimmage, dragging tacklers for the last 15. And Vetric counted on an 85 kick off return, accomplished with the help of some fine blocking.

Jack Hurst passed to Peter Doyle for a 2 point conversion to tie the game late in the first half.

Steve Rosenberg, one of the best of the defensive team picked up a fumble on the last play of the game to try to keep a drive going, but time ran out.

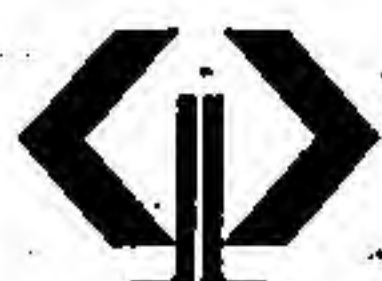


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